



**PART I:
PROJECT
IDENTIFIERS**

**PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND
REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTES ENABLING ACTIVITY**

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Convention Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa		
Country(ies):	Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon	GEF Project ID: ¹	9173
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01373
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNEP Regional Office for Africa	Submission Date:	25/06/2015 (first submission) 14/09/2015 (second submission)
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24 months (starting from the date of receipt by the Executing Agency of the first installment of funds)
Type of Report:		Expected Report Submission to Convention	30.06.2017

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Participating countries make full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury	150,000	0

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	150,000	0
3. Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions	Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	300,000	0
4. Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities	Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	100,000	0
5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	Participating countries and key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	175,000	0
6. Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Enhanced cooperation by participating countries in order to foster both national and regional exchange of information for Mercury management	Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided	10,000	0
Subtotal			885,000	0
Project Management Cost ³			90,000	60,000
Monitoring and Evaluation			25,000	0
Total Project Cost			1,000,000	60,000

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment, ecology and Sustainable Development of the Central African Republic	In-kind	20,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	In-kind	40,000
Total Co-financing			60,000

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
				GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} / (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEF TF	Burundi	na	200,000	19,000	219,000
		Central African Republic		200,000	19,000	219,000
		Congo Republic		200,000	19,000	219,000
		Côte d'Ivoire		200,000	19,000	219,000
		Gabon		200,000	19,000	219,000
Total Grant Resources				1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The major highlights of the Convention include a ban on new mercury mines, the phase-out of existing ones, control measures on air emissions, and the international regulation of the informal sector for artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

The 6th replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund includes an allocation of \$141M to support activities to advance early entry into force and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention. \$30M has been allocated for enabling activities and \$111M has been allocated to support early action.

This Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) project will have the participating of five African countries, namely: Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon. The five countries are signatories of the Minamata Convention (please see section B Part III), and thus eligible for GEF funding on Enabling Activities. The project is aimed at facilitating the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention by providing key national stakeholders in participating countries with the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed for that purpose.

Participating countries will also benefit from new and updated information about the mercury situation in their respective countries and from increased capacity in managing the risks of mercury. Through the development of the national mercury inventories, countries will be in a position to determine whether the emissions and releases of mercury from artisanal and small-scale gold mining activities are more than insignificant and if they are to notify to the Convention, as required in Article 7 of the Convention. Additionally, the sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar countries.

The five participating countries took part to the First Francophone Africa workshop in support of the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention held in Dakar, Senegal (9 to 11 July 2014). In addition, the five countries participated to the regional workshop to support ratification and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention, organized by the Interim Secretariat, back-to-back with the regional meetings for the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS) in Nairobi, Kenya 24-27 March 2015. A side meeting was organized with the focal points from the five participating countries to discuss the activities under this present project and the implementation arrangements.

Most of African countries are not manufacturing chemicals but rather import them for domestic use. Due to the lack of awareness about the adverse effects of chemicals on health and the environment, their misuse has generated a number of challenges in these countries. The five participating countries have undertaken significant efforts to the sound management of chemicals in the continent through several initiatives funded through the GEF and other donors. This includes the preparation of National chemicals Profile, a National Implementation Plan for POPs and, in some cases, mercury-related activities (basic inventory on mercury releases for Gabon, dental amalgam project for Côte d'Ivoire and ASGM awareness raising activities in Central African Republic). However, additional technical and financial support is needed to address the various challenges that these countries face in terms of chemicals management.

The main common challenges and priorities identified among the participating countries include:

- Need for the establishment of national institutional and monitoring mechanism for reducing releases of mercury and mercury compounds;
- Need for an integrated approach on chemicals management and database specific to mercury;
- Need for developing national legal framework specific to mercury management;
 - Need for awareness raising campaigns among government official, miners and local communities on the risks of mercury pollution (dental amalgam, management of equipment and consisted or contaminated products, artisanal gold mining and in small-scale, etc);
 - Need for a socio-economic study on the impact of removing mercury (mercury devices, mercury-added products , ...);
 - Need for identifying the role of each national stakeholder and information sharing among the different Ministries and institutions;
 - Need for the establishment of poison control centers in the participating countries;

The other main issue among these countries is the sector of Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM). In fact, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon have reported that the sector represents a serious challenge at the national level and indicated a need for technical and financial support in establishing National Action Plans for ASGM.

This project will assist identifying additional national and regional challenges and priorities through the national MIA reports of the five participating countries, as well as the Regional mercury based scenario report to be developed by UNEP Regional Office for Africa.

Activity Goals, Objectives, and Activities (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):

the MIA development is to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the unsound use, management and release of mercury.

Project objective: Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries

Project Components and Activities: The national MIA development has six components, which consists of the activities indicated below. Each component includes information on project activities, outcomes and outputs.

Component 1: Establishment of National and Regional Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process

This component will imply working at two different levels: international and national. At the international level, the project will identify and establish a **Project Coordination Committee** and carry out the project inception workshop (regional launching of the project). At the national level, countries will establish a **National Coordination Mechanism** making full use of existing structures dealing with chemicals management (e.g. National Coordination Group for POPs) to coordinate and guide the project implementation. The national agency in charge of the MIA implementation will identify institutional needs and strengths and will reinforce the existing National Coordination Mechanism on POPs management with key stakeholders involved in mercury management. The aim is to have one National Coordination Mechanism for mercury and POPs related issues and not two parallel structures. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the National Coordination Mechanism will include representatives from health, environment, labor, finance, economy, industry, mining and energy and planning sectors, trade unions and civil society organizations.

During this project component the National Coordination Mechanism and its Terms of Reference will be formalized in each country. The Terms of Reference will include information on members, the frequency of meetings and the modality of work and roles in the project. The Terms of Reference for the National Coordination Mechanism will seek for a balanced structure, including representatives from of the civil society, affected and interested communities.

This project component also aims at enhancing stakeholder's commitment to the development of the MIA and gaining political support for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Activity 1.1: Organize a Regional and five National Inception Workshops to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process, including:

- a) Develop a regional strategy for outreach and awareness raising aimed at national/ international stakeholders throughout the project;
- b) Identify key stakeholders and assign roles;
- c) Establish and adopt a National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management.

Activity 1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available

Expected Outcome:

Participating countries make full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs:

Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation

This is a key step in the MIA development process. One of the first activities suggested before embarking on the establishment of inventories is to review and assess the national capacities (technical, administrative, infrastructure and regulatory). This review and assessment will result in a preliminary identification of national needs and gaps for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention. The assessments produced under this component will provide Ministries with strong arguments for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and prioritization of mercury management on the national agenda. Once the Convention is ratified, this component outputs will be essential to comply with the reporting obligations of the Convention and to monitor its implementation. This component will ensure that the

gender issues and the interests of vulnerable populations are fully taken into account in the assessments. On this specific step, participating countries will work on:

Activity 2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities
Activity 2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in participating countries

Expected Outcome:

Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs:

Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation

Component 3: Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury toolkit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites

This component will provide participating countries with improved data on mercury sources and releases. The UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases has been revised in 2013. Participating countries will apply the level II version, which is a comprehensive description of all mercury sources, as well as a quantitative analysis of mercury. More specifically, the mercury toolkit will assist participating countries to address: a) Mercury supply sources and trade (Article 3); (b) Mercury-added products (Article 4); (c) Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used (Article 5); (d) Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (Article 7); (e) Emissions (Article 8); and (f) Releases (Article 9). It will also include a description of mercury storage conditions. An international expert will analyse the inventory data in a timely fashion and will train and guide participating countries throughout the whole inventory process. The aim is to ensure the high quality and comparability of the final inventory and build national capacity to use the UNEP Toolkit. This project component will also analyse existing information on mercury contaminated sites and will formulate a strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites, using a nationally agreed criteria.

Activity 3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases

Activity 3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites

Expected Outcome:

Enhanced understanding of mercury sources and releases facilitates the development of national priority actions

Expected Outputs:

Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury toolkit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites

Component 4: Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Taking into consideration the preliminary research undertaken under project component 1, the assessment undertaken in component 2, and the mercury inventory under project component 3, this project component will assess the challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Convention on priority sectors. The main output under this project component is a needs assessment and further recommendations to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury, taking into consideration the role of all key players and their responsibilities, in particular gender concerns and the special needs of vulnerable groups.

Activity 4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors

Activity 4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention.

Expected Outcome:

Improved understanding of national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enables a better identification of future activities

Expected Outputs:

Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Component 5: Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results

During this project component the draft MIA is reviewed and validated by national stakeholders. This process of wide consultation will likely include National Coordination meetings, workshops with key sectors, written communications and discussions leading to a final MIA document that will allow the National Governments to ratify the Convention based on a sound national assessment of the mercury situation. Regional lessons learned workshops are foreseen under this component. The objective is to share information and experiences on the project implementation and to promote South-to-South cooperation. The regional lessons learned workshop will also be the opportunity to draft a strategy for regional MIA dissemination to be adapted by participating countries in the national level under activity 5.2. Awareness raising and dissemination of key MIA outputs will also be performed under this project component under activity 5.2.

Activity 5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report

Activity 5.2: Develop a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy

Activity 5.3: Organize a regional lessons learned workshop

Expected Outcome:

Participating countries and key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Expected Outputs:

Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided

Component 6: Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation

This project component will focus on strengthening information exchange and South-to-South cooperation. As part of this, countries will receive additional training and support to design their MIAs. UNEP had assisted more than 50 countries to develop their initial National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention and the initial NIPs development flagged few challenging issues, such as the need for harmonized approaches, the need for suitable experts that can deliver the same message and core expertise to countries, and more information exchange among countries in the region. Empowered by this experience UNEP, in coordination with the Regional Office for Africa, has developed this project component. Participating countries will have access to technical expertise and tools to facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment and information exchange. The technical expertise and tools provided will respond directly to countries needs as identified. Lessons learned identified through this project, in particular during the final lessons learned will be documented into a regional report outlining the Mercury scenario in the region.

Activity 6.1: Collect and integrate the data on the Mercury sources and quantities in the participating countries and produce a regional database

Activity 6.2: Draft a regional Mercury scenario report based on the regional database developed.

Expected Outcome:

Enhanced cooperation by participating countries in order to foster both national and regional exchange of information for Mercury management

Expected Outputs:

Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided

Project key stakeholders

At the international level, the project will include:

- a) UNEP DTIE Chemicals: as an implementing Agency, UNEP will provide technical oversight and administrative support to the National Coordinating agency and the National Coordinator. UNEP will also provide the global perspective and experience from other countries.
- b) UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA), which will identify opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation. Some examples may include: coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region, identification of regional experts, etc
- c) The Minamata Convention Secretariat will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective.
- d) Joint Secretariats BRS will provide areas of cooperation and synergies with POPs related activities. The project will also consider using the existing resources at the BRS Secretariat level, such as facilities to provide technical support (webinars) organization of training workshops, etc.
- e) Others: such as the regional representation of WHO, to provide the human health dimension to the project, such as the identification of mercury related activities and human risk. It will also provide opportunities for cooperation by making available its mercury programme and suitable expertise on mercury and humans.

The international partners will provide on-going support to the project.

At the national level, the project will include:

- Ministries and government agencies in charge of chemicals management, human health, labour and safety. Active participation from other key agencies is expected, including trade and customs, industry and economy, being those mostly responsible for the commercial movement of mercury containing products. They will benefit with new and/or updated legislation, management and enforcement strategies. Health and safety groups can find useful information related to workplace exposure that can be applied to minimize risks at the occupational level.
- Representatives of industry and industrial associations, which can provide the data and information related to processes and products that use and contain mercury. This will include technological aspects regarding current practices, as well as technology transfer and changes underway to reduce the uses and emissions of mercury. Coordination and communication between industry groups and government agencies is an important aspect that will look into options to improve the environmental performance of those sectors. In this respect, it is essential to promote effective coordination among the whole range of those who have responsibility for or a stake in mercury issues. The scientific community will also benefit from this project and will be able to generate new and reliable data through well-designed and targeted measurements to identify mercury sources and quantify mercury releases and emissions.
- The support and engagement of NGOs and civil society is critical for the successful implementation of chemicals management strategies and initiatives. The general public will gain access to environmental information through effective channels of communication and a dedicated information system, allowing a more and better-informed participation in consultations in this area. For instance, community representatives will ensure that their concerns are taken into account in a decision making process. This is because there are products are commonly found the public domain the participating countries that contain Mercury such as cosmetics and pesticides. In fact in many cases Mercury is also commonly sold in informal medicinal markets. The NGOs will be important in reaching out to these civil society groups.

Table 1: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION. This table will be more further elaborated during the national inception workshops.

Name of stakeholder / Organization	Responsibility/ expertise
Ministries and government agencies	
Ministries of Environment	<p><i>These ministries are responsible for the implementation of the national environmental policy and the negotiation of international environmental agreements and conventions working together with the ministries of foreign affairs.</i></p> <p><i>They will execute the Minamata Initial Assessment project and identify and lead the National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management in the participating countries.</i></p>
Ministries of Foreign Affairs	<p><i>These ministries are in charge of negotiating international agreements and conventions. They will provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention. This includes for example the identification of the need to notify exemptions to the Secretariat according to Article 6 of the Convention.</i></p>
Ministries of Industry and Commerce	<p><i>These ministries create strategies to develop the national industries by increasing the value of natural and human resources in the participating countries. They are also in charge of managing natural and industrial risks.</i></p> <p><i>They will contribute to the project by providing information or facilitating the access to information related to the use, emissions and releases of mercury in the national industries. They will also provide information on the challenges, needs and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention for the industrial sector.</i></p> <p><i>These ministries will provide information about the import of mercury added products in the country. They will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the requirements of Annex A part 1 of the Minamata Convention.</i></p>
Ministries of Finance	<p><i>These ministries negotiate international funding for national sustainable development within the countries. They harness both the national budget and the international funding</i></p> <p><i>They will contribute to the project by providing information on the financial challenges and opportunities of implementing the Minamata Convention in the participating countries.</i></p>
Ministries of Agriculture	<p><i>These ministries develop strategies to improve rural livelihoods and the agricultural sector in the participating countries.</i></p> <p><i>They will contribute to the project by providing information on the use of mercury particularly in the pesticides in the farming operations in the participating countries. They will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the agriculture and food production.</i></p> <p><i>These ministries are also responsible for monitoring any pollution that may happen to food such as fish including such pollution as may be caused by Mercury.</i></p>
Ministries of Labour	<p><i>These ministries are in charge of developing policies to improve the national occupational health of the workers.</i></p> <p><i>They will provide information and facilitate the access to information about the impacts of mercury pollution and contamination on the working environment. They will also provide information on the challenges, opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention concerning the occupational health in the participating countries.</i></p>
Ministries of Energy	<p><i>Develop and implement State policy for the production, transport and distribution of energy and water.</i></p> <p><i>These ministries will provide information or facilitate the access to information about</i></p>

	<i>the use of mercury to produce energy and its related health and environmental impacts. They will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the national energy production.</i>
Ministries of Health	<i>These ministries are in charge of developing the national health policy including managing mercury within the health care system. They will provide information and facilitate the access to information about the mercury use in the healthcare sector and the impacts of mercury use, emissions and releases in the national public health. They will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to national public healthcare sector.</i>
Ministries of Local Government	<i>These ministries are in charge of developing and implementing activities related to local government issues including the municipalities and councils. These structures deal with local development, including the treatment of household wastes. The ministries will provide information and facilitate the access to information about the management of mercury containing wastes in municipalities and the local government councils. This may include information on possible interim storage of mercury other than mercury waste. They will also provide information on the challenges and opportunities of ratifying and early implementing the Minamata Convention related to the management of hazardous wastes.</i>
Ministries of Research, Science and technology	<i>These ministries lead research in the countries including international cooperation related to scientific research and innovation in liaison with other relevant departments. The ministries will assist in collecting information on the national need for capacity building, technical assistance and technology transfer.</i>
International Organizations	
The Minamata Convention Secretariat	<i>Will provide guidance materials and opportunities to exchange information and to understand the Minamata Convention from a regional and global perspective</i>
Joint BRS Secretariat	<i>Will provide areas of cooperation and synergies with POPs related activities. The project will also consider using the existing resources at the BRS Secretariat level, such as facilities to provide technical support (webinars) organization of training workshops, etc.</i>
Representatives of other sectors, such as industry and industrial associations	
Industry Associations	<i>These will provide support to the project by providing insight into the industrial activities in mercury related activities. They will also be consulted concerning the challenges and opportunities of the Minamata Convention for the business sector. They will also be expected to provide co-financing for the early implementation of the Minamata Convention.</i>
NGOs and civil society including Academia	
National NGOs	<i>National NGOs working on the environmental field, particularly on chemicals and waste, will be identified in the during the inception of the project and invited to contribute to the project implementation. National NGOs will be particularly important on activities related to public awareness and education and the identification of challenges and opportunities related to the ratification of the Minamata Convention.</i>

Socioeconomic benefits including consideration of gender dimensions

This project aims at strengthened national capacity to manage mercury and chemicals in general. Therefore it is anticipated that the project will positively impact poor populations, who are disproportionately affected by the impacts of environmental and health hazards.

This project can assist participating countries to clearly identify areas of improvement, starting at the local, and community levels and complemented with national policies. For example, through the inventory process, and the mapping of key mercury pollution sources, the project will define at-risk populations across participating countries. Project activities will also involve consultation with at-risk communities with the aim of increasing understanding about the risks of mercury exposure, including one of the main issue related to depositing of the mercury containing light bulbs at waste storages. Project activities will ensure communities at risk with clear and accurate information to protect themselves. This is likely to involve, but not be limited to employees potentially at risk of mercury exposure and poor communities living in close proximity to industry facilities and contaminated sites.

Regarding gender, the project will ensure that there are opportunities for women to contribute to, and benefit from, the project outcomes. Specifically the project executor will work with national coordinators to ensure women are well represented on national coordinating committees, and that consultation with at-risk communities targets both women and men.

Pregnant women and children are also more susceptible to mercury and heavy metals in general. Communities nearby mercury sources are more vulnerable to contamination. The project will advocate for a national regulatory framework targeting the protection of these vulnerable groups. Workers are also a vulnerable group; the project will include the active participation of workers associations and medical associations where they exist. Through the involvement of these groups the project will sensitize the general population about the risks of mercury.

C. Describe the Enabling Activity and Institutional Framework for Project Implementation (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).

For more details on project activities, please see section B

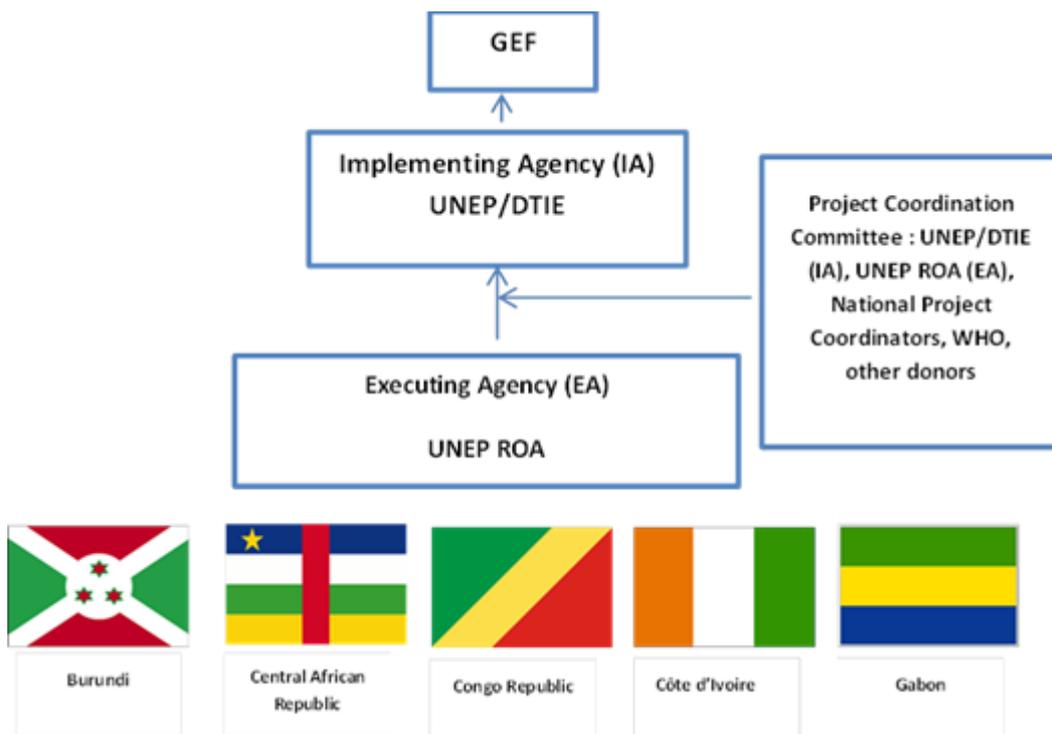
Implementing Agency (IA): This project will be implemented by UNEP-DTIE and executed by the UNEP Regional Office for Africa (UNEP-ROA). As Implementing Agency, UNEP-DTIE will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including on technical issues, In close collaboration with the Executing Agency, UNEP-DTIE will provide administrative support to the Executing Agency.

UNEP-DTIE will support the execution of this project, as part of the Mercury Partnership Programme, and will provide assistance to signatories to the Minamata Convention such as organizing regional/global awareness raising/training workshops, reviewing technical products, sending technical experts to key meetings, etc. Furthermore, through its Programme of work, UNEP-DTIE will identify suitable Divisions and Branches that can provide additional support to participating countries and complement project activities.

Executing Agency (EA): as EA, UNEP-ROA will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and hire the regional consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise their work Financial transactions will be carried out in accordance with UNEP procedures. UNEP-ROA will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP-DTIE. The Project Coordinator recruited by UNEP-ROA will be located in the UNEP-ROA office in Kenya.

A National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) namely the Minamata National Committee will meet regularly during project implementation. The Committee will include Key National Stakeholders and will evaluate the progress of the project and will take the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of its goals and objectives. The NCM will take decisions on the project in line with the project objectives and these decisions will be implemented by the Executing Agency.

Graph 1: Institutional Arrangements Graph



D. Describe, if possible, the expected cost-effectiveness of the project:

The design of this project is based around country specific activities, complemented by regional activities. The approach of using regional consultants for key sectors, is considered cost-effective, as it reduces transaction costs, and will ensure unified application of the Level 2 Toolkit. The approach will also provide a valuable-addition in the opportunities provided for cooperation among participating countries under component 6.

The project will use the current capacity for chemicals management present in the participating countries, such as the existing infrastructure and coordination mechanisms. The project will also consider any previous efforts to collect information on national mercury sources and releases and to improve the sound management of mercury and mercury waste.

It will also take into account the expertise gathered by some countries in previous projects related to mercury waste management, and in turn, share the experiences and lessons learned with those countries that are at an early stage of strengthening capacities for mercury management. The project will coordinate closely with the Chemicals Branch at UNEP-DTIE and with the different mercury programmes and projects in place.

The integration of outcomes and deliverables of this project is also expected to provide significant input to the existing national framework for chemicals management in the five participating countries. In this respect, enhanced capacities and knowledge on mercury and mercury waste will facilitate the development and/or update of current policies and enforcement practices in a more efficient and resource saving approach.

Five countries undertaking similar activities offers ground for common learning, networking and cooperation. This results in the identification of common solutions to common problems. It also increases opportunities for Convention's ratification and successful early implementation of the Minamata Convention i.e. through peer to peer support as considered in the design -instead hiring international consultants .

E. Describe the budgeted M&E Plan:

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agency, the UNEP Regional Office for Africa (UNEP-ROA), which will coordinate among the various Ministries of Environment of the 5 participating African countries to submit half-yearly progress reports to UNEP-DTIE. The various Ministries of Environment of the project participating countries will be responsible for the recruitment of local staff and consultants and the execution of the activities in accordance with the work plan and expected outcomes.

The half-yearly reports will include progress in implementation of the project, quarterly financial report, a work plan and expected expenditures for the next reporting period will also be provided. When necessary, it will discuss the obstacles that occurred during the implementation period and the steps taken to overcome them.

The 5 participating African countries National Coordination Mechanism (National level) will be kept small but efficient and include the directly concerned stakeholders at the national level. They will meet regularly and will coordinate national activities. The Project Coordination Committee (international level) will comprise the UNEP-ROA, UNEP-DTIE, the national project coordinators of the 5 participating African countries, relevant IGOs (UNDP, UNIDO, WHO) and the Minamata Secretariat. The Project Coordination Committee will meet back-to-back with the technical meetings, i.e., inception workshop and final regional workshop or lessons learned workshop. The Project Coordination Committee will monitor the progress of the project, identify areas of cooperation with related initiatives, propose corrective actions and give advice and steers project implementation.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation, latest 6 months after completion of the project. The Evaluation Office of UNEP will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP-DTIE Task Manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partner, UNEP-ROA. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. Project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the evaluation report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

The ToR for the Terminal Evaluation will include specific questions on issues such as: stakeholder management in project countries; anchor of project results in UNDAF; knowledge sharing and management among project countries; assessment of vulnerable group and gender and synergies with ongoing projects

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):

NA

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE
Mrs. Antoinette MACUMI	Minister Advisor/GEF OFP of Burundi	MINISTRY OF WATER, ENVIRONMENT, LANDS MANAGEMENT AND URBAN PLANNING	07/09/2015
Mr. Bertrand-Blaise NZANGA	GEF OFP of Central African Republic	MINISTRY OF FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM	21/07/2015
Mr. Benjamin DZABA-BOUNGOU	Director General / GEF OFP for Congo Republic	MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT	20/07/2015
Mrs. Alimata KONE BAKAYOKO	Permanent Secretary / GEF OFP for Côte d'Ivoire	PERMANENT SECRETARIAT – NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR GEF	22/07/2015
Mr. Louis Léandre EBOBOLA TSIBA	Director General / GEF OFP for Gabon	MINISTRY OF FOREST, ENVIRONMENT AND PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES	01/09/2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

BURUNDI

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	15/04/1997	MR. MOHAMED FERUZI	
UNFCCC	06/01/1997	MS. RENILDE NDAYISHIMIYE	
UNCCD	06/01/1997	MR. MOHAMED FERUZI	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	02/08/2005	MR. ALPHONE POLISI	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	14/02/2014	-	-

Central African Republic

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	15/03/1995	M. BOB FÉLICIEN KONZI-SARAMBO
UNFCCC	10/03/1995	M. JEAN-CKAUDE BOMBA
UNCCD	14/10/1996	MR. AMBROISE ZANGA
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	12/02/2008	MR. JUNIOR HUBERT SOKPOMOU DA-SILVA

	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	-	-

Congo Republic

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	01/08/1996	MR. AUGUSTIN NGOLIELE	
UNFCCC	14/10/1996	MR. MARCEL PAMBOU TCHILOEMBA	
UNCCD	12/07/1999	MR. PIERRE BATOUNGADIO	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	12/02/2007	MR. JOSEPH GANONGO	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	08/10/2014	-	12/05/2015

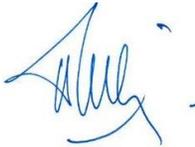
Côte d'Ivoire

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	29/11/1994	MR. PATRICK LÉON PEDIA	
UNFCCC	29/11/1994	MR. KADIO AHOSSANE	
UNCCD	04/03/1997	MR. JEAN-CLAUDE KOUADIO	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	20/01/2004	MR. GUSTAVE SAHOU BEDI	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	-	-

Gabon

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	14/03/1997	M. EMMANUEL BAYANI NGOYI	
UNFCCC	21/01/1998	MR. RODRIGUE ABOUROU OTOGO	
UNCCD	26/12/1996	MR. CYRILLE SÉVERIN BYSSIENGOU	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	07/05/2007	MR. HUBERT BINGA	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	30/06/2014	-	-

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Enabling Activity Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
J. Christophe Bouvier Director, Office for Operations and Corporate Services, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		June 25, 2015	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer, Chemicals Branch / GEF Operations DTIE, UNEP	+254-20- 762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

ANNEXES:

1. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING
2. OFP ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS
3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST
4. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS
5. PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN

⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, UNCF, and SCCF

ANNEX 1: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
For Project Management				
International				
Project coordinator	1,600	50	80,000	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project. Includes travel.
Support staff			0	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
Technical advisor*			0	Advising the project team on specific technical issues and will review technical outputs
Subtotal				
For Technical Assistance				
<i>International</i>				
Consultant for mercury inventory	2,500	10	25,000	Assist with national teams to develop mercury inventories and provide international experiences and case studies to develop the inventory
Subtotal			25,000	
Total			25,000	

ANNEX 2: OFP ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS

ANNEX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST

As part of the GEFs evolving Fiduciary Standards that Implementing Agencies have to address ‘Environmental and Social Safeguards’. To fill this checklist:

- STEP 1: Initially assess E&S Safeguards as part of PIF development. The checklist is to be submitted for the CRC.
- STEP 2 : Check list is reviewed during PPG project preparation phase and updated as required
- STEP 3 : Final check list submitted for PRC showing what activities are being undertaken to address issues identified

UNEP/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa (Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Côte d’Ivoire and Gabon)		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number		Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation/ Submission	Date of this version:	30.04.2015
Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)	Kevin Helps – Senior Programme Officer GEF Operations - UNEP DTIE Chemicals		

In completing the checklist both short- and long-term impact shall be considered.

Section A: Project location

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Is the project area in or close to -		
- densely populated area	N.A:	The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury across the participating countries. It will not take direct action on the ground but inventories and prepared to address priority issues will take socio-economic and environmental considerations into account
- cultural heritage site	N.A:	
- protected area	N.A:	
- wetland	N.A:	
- mangrove	N.A:	
- estuarine	N.A:	
- buffer zone of protected area	N.A:	
- special area for protection of biodiversity	N.A:	
-will project require temporary or permanent support facilities?	N.A:	
<i>If the project is anticipated to impact any of the above areas an Environmental Survey will be needed to determine if the project is in conflict with the protection of the area or if it will cause significant disturbance to the area.</i>		

Section B: Environmental impacts

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Are ecosystems related to project fragile or degraded?	N.A.	The project will assess the situation with regard to mercury in participating countries It will not take direct action on the ground but assessments and mercury inventories will assist countries to identify priority issues in relation to human health and the environment, where socio-economic and environmental considerations will be identified
- Will project cause any loss of precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure?	No	
- Will project cause impairment of ecological opportunities?	No	
- Will project cause increase in peak and flood flows? (including from temporary or permanent waste waters)	No	
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	No	
- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	No	
- Will project cause increased waste production?	No	
- Will project cause Hazardous Waste production?	No	
- Will project cause threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species?	No	
- Will project cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions?	No	
- Other environmental issues, e.g. noise and traffic	No	
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section C: Social impacts

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Does the project respect internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness and rights of indigenous people?	Yes	It will respect cultural aspects of participating countries
- Are property rights on resources such as land tenure recognized by the existing laws in affected countries?	N.A.	
- Will the project cause social problems and conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources?	N.A.	
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation?	Yes	The project will form National Coordinating Committees including all relevant stakeholders. This group will assess project progress at the national level and will propose if necessary corrective actions. Additionally, the Project Executing Agency will provide technical feedback an assistance to countries

- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's (-ies') institutional context?	Yes	A Mercury Management team will be established to deal with mercury within national chemicals efforts. In the medium to long-term it is expected that the national regulatory system will be revised to include provisions in compliance with the Minamata Convention, including ratification of the Convention.
- Will the project cause change to beneficial uses of land or resources? (incl. loss of downstream beneficial uses (water supply or fisheries)?	No	
- Will the project cause technology or land use modification that may change present social and economic activities?	No	The project might identify actions to change current practices towards the sound management of mercury
- Will the project cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	No	
- Will the project cause uncontrolled in-migration (short- and long-term) with opening of roads to areas and possible overloading of social infrastructure?	No	
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid forced or child labour?	No	
- Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project?	Yes	Those doing the inventory on the field will use protective equipment to avoid contamination with those chemicals
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	No	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	No	
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No	
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	Yes	Close supervision of the expenditures will be done at the national level by the EA and overall by UNEP as IA. Cash advances will be related to outputs and held until proper justification of the expenditures and budget plans are provided.
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section D: Other considerations

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes/No/ N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Does national regulation in affected country (-ies) require EIA and/or ESIA for this type of activity?	No	
- Is there national capacity to ensure a sound implementation of EIA and/or SIA requirements present in affected country (-ies)?	N.A.	
- Is the project addressing issues, which are already addressed by other alternative approaches and projects?	No	
- Will the project components generate or contribute to cumulative or long-term environmental or social impacts?	No	No negative impacts
- Is it possible to isolate the impact from this project to monitor E&S impact?	N.A.	

ANNEX 4: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
AU	African Union
BAT/BEP	Best Available Techniques/ Best Environmental Practices
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
CEM	Cement Production
CFLs	Compact Fluorescent Lamps
DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP)
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IA	Implementing Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KEMI	Swedish Chemicals Agency
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LUNDAP	Lesotho United Nations Development Assistance Plan
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NDP10	National Development Plan Ten
NFMP-AU	Non-ferrous metal production – aluminium
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPT	National project Team
PIR	Project Implementation Review
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAICM	Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management
SEA	Swaziland Environmental Act
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WDF	World Dental Federation
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

ANNEX 5: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa (Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon)																								
Project executing partner:	UNEP Regional Office for Africa																								
Project implementation period (add additional years as required):	Year 1												Years 2												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Executing partner																									
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)	♦																								
Output	+																								
Activity/Task/Output																									
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																									
Regional Inception workshop and report of meeting																									
Five national inception meetings and report of meetings																									
Progress report - (31 March, June 30, 30 Sep and Dec 31) + 30 days																									
Annual co-financing report - June																									
Establish M&E system																									
xpenditure report-(31 March, June 30, 30 Sep and Dec 31) + 30 days																									
Hiring of consultants																									
Progress reports to co-financiers	NA																								
GEFSEC communications	♦																								
Terminal report																									
Training workshops/seminars	NA																								
Terminal evaluation																									
Outcome 1: Institutional strengthening and enhanced national coordination																									
1.1 Organize a Regional and five National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process																									
Milestone: Key stakeholders and their roles identified, coordination mechanism for mercury management in place																									
1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available																									
Milestone: Related mercury studies and reports on key sectors gathered and available to all national stakeholders																									
1.3 Customize existing guidelines to serve national needs																									
Milestone: Existing guidelines and toolkit customized to serve national needs																									
Outcome 2: Comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management and monitoring enables a better understanding and sound planning for mercury management and monitoring																									
2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities																									
Milestone: National capacities for mercury management and monitoring assessed and national needs identified																									
2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in Africa																									
Milestone: Existing national regulatory framework and regulatory reforms assessed																									
Outcome 3: Enhanced understanding of mercury sources and releases facilitates the development of national priority actions																									
3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases																									
Milestone: Qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed																									
3.2 Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites																									
Milestone: Strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed																									
Outcome 4: Improved understanding of national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enables a better identification of future activities																									
and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors																									
Milestone: Challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention identified, including legal and technical aspects																									
4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention																									
Milestone: Recommendations to implement the Convention proposed including impacts of proposed regulatory reform																									
Outcome 5: Validated and widely distributed MIA enhances national understanding of mercury management and the next steps needed towards the ratification and implementation of the Convention																									
5.1 Draft and validate MIA Report																									
Milestone: MIA Report validated and available to key stakeholders																									
5.2 Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy																									
Milestone: MIA initial dissemination strategy developed and outreach implemented																									
5.3 Organize at regional lessons learned workshop																									
Milestone: Final report on lessons learned																									
Outcome 6: Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment by participating countries and build the basis for future cooperation and regional approaches for mercury management																									
6.1: Collect and integrate the data on the Mercury sources and quantities in the participating countries and produce a regional database																									
Milestone: Regional database on mercury sources and quantities in participating countries developed and accessible																									
6.2: Draft a regional Mercury scenario report based on the regional database developed.																									
Milestone: Regional Mercury scenario report developed and delivered																									

ANNEX 6: BUDGET BY PROJECT COMPONENT AND UNEP BUDGET LINES											Total GEF funding:		1,095,000		
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)											IA fee (9.5%):		95,000		
Project No:											Project funding:		1,000,000		
Project Name:											Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa (Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon)				
Executing Agency:											UNEP Regional Office for Africa				
Source of funding:											GEF Trust Fund Cash				
BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY											ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR				
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Component 6				Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total	
		Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process for the mercury management	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of result	Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Project Management	Monitoring and evaluation						
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT														
	1100	Project Personnel													
	1101	Project coordinator									0	0	0	0	
	1102	Technical advisor													
	1199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1200	Consultants w/m													
	1201	Project Coordination Consultant						80,000			80,000	40,000	40,000	80,000	
	1202	International consultant			25,000						25,000	12,500	12,500	25,000	
	1299	Sub-Total	0	0	25,000	0	0	80,000	0	105,000	105,000	52,500	52,500	105,000	
	1300	Administrative Support													
	1301	Project Financial Officer									0	0	0	0	
	1600	Travel on official business (above staff)													
	1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff									0	0	0	0	
	1699	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1999	Component Total	0	0	25,000	0	0	80,000	0	105,000	105,000	52,500	52,500	105,000	
20	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT														
	2100	Sub-contracts (UN organizations)													
	2101	Sub contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2200	Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)													
	2201	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Burundi	25,000	30,000	50,000	20,000	30,000				155,000	77,500	77,500	155,000	
	2202	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Central Africa	25,000	30,000	50,000	20,000	30,000				155,000	77,500	77,500	155,000	
	2203	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Congo	25,000	30,000	50,000	20,000	30,000				155,000	77,500	77,500	155,000	
	2204	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Côte d'Ivoire	25,000	30,000	50,000	20,000	30,000				155,000	77,500	77,500	155,000	
	2205	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Gabon	25,000	30,000	50,000	20,000	30,000				155,000	77,500	77,500	155,000	
	2299	Sub-Total	125,000	150,000	250,000	100,000	150,000	0	0	775,000	387,500	387,500	775,000	775,000	
	2999	Component Total	125,000	150,000	250,000	100,000	150,000	0	0	775,000	387,500	387,500	775,000	775,000	
30	TRAINING COMPONENT														
	3300	Meetings/conferences													
	3301	Regional inception workshop	25,000								25,000	25,000	0	25,000	
	3302	Training workshops			25,000						25,000	25,000	0	25,000	
	3303	Lessons learned workshops					25,000				25,000	0	25,000	25,000	
	3399	Sub-Total	25,000	0	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	75,000	50,000	50,000	25,000	75,000	
	3999	Component Total	25,000	0	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	75,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	75,000	
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT														
	4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)													
	4101	Operational costs									0	0	0	0	
	4199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4200	Non expendable equipment													
	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector									0	0	0	0	
	4202	Software									0	0	0	0	
	4299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4999	Component Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT														
	5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)													
	5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results						10,000			10,000	0	10,000	10,000	
	5202	Translation and interpretation							10,000		10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
	5299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	
	5300	Sundry (communications, postages)													
	5301	Communications									0	0	0	0	
	5399	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	5500	Evaluation													
	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation								25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	
	5502	Independent Financial Audit									0	0	0	0	
	5599	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	
	5999	Component Total	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	45,000	5,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	
	TOTAL		150,000	150,000	300,000	100,000	175,000	10,000	90,000	25,000	1,000,000	10,000	505,000	1,000,000	